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and each nation is satisfied to let them live as independent so long as no other nation can take them. Norway, whose waters might make her desired by some naval power, now seeks the protection of a similar treaty, and will doubtless get it. The question now is whether Sweden shall be asked to sign it.

A treaty with England, Germany, France, Japan, and perhaps other powers, can be made, which would in like manner neutralize the Philippines. These nations will be satisfied if they can be assured that no one else will get the Islands. Thus the natives, protected from foreign aggression and saved from the expense of armies and navies, will be allowed to develop in peace. Not only does this benefit them, not only is it a great contribution to the cause of peace which all nations profess to desire, but it is a distinct advantage to us. Why is it that the President recently said, "We cannot afford as a nation to cultivate the gentler qualities," and bade us keep "our fighting edge?" Why is our fleet at enormous expense sent to the Pacific? Why are we asked to pay for more monstrous battleships and more guns? Why are we proposing to spend enormous sums to fortify the Islands themselves? Is it not because the Philippines are an exposed spot which we feel bound to defend, and we wish to show the world that we can do it? Neutralize the Islands, and all expense for fortifying them is at once saved, all the ships which it would take to hold them become unnecessary. The temptation to seize them is removed and no war for their possession is possible. Are not these great benefits?

We have neutralized the Great Lakes so that neither the United States nor England maintains either fort or soldier or man-of-war upon them. Imagine, if this had not been done, what forts would have frowned on the opposing shores? What magazines would have been built and filled with munitions of war? What navies would have floated on these waters? What sums would have been wrung from the people by taxation? And, worse than all, what chances for collision? What possibility of war would always have been present to our minds? Would we for a moment reverse this beneficent policy? Why not apply it to the Philippines? Why not now, while we have the opportunity, make these Islands, like our lakes, an area from which war is excluded? Is it not worth while to try?

With no outlying dependencies to defend, we are vastly freer from danger than England, upon whose shores no enemy has planted his foot for centuries. Wide oceans on each side of our territory and millions of men at command are protection enough.

The President's statement is appalling. If this great country, with its wonderful resources, its great and growing population, and all its elements of strength, "cannot afford to cultivate the softer virtues," what nation can? What becomes of the Christian doctrines that we profess? Are they wrong? If the clergy of this country, instead of becoming excited because the words "In God We Trust" are left off our coins, were to preach the faith which these words express, were to insist that the moral principles of Christianity are truths to be believed and practiced by nations as well as by men, and were to throw their influence against the insane expenditure for ships and warfare in which the great powers are now competing with each other until

the point of exhaustion is almost reached, they would do more for their church and their country than by devotion to words that express a belief which they do not maintain. Civilization is advanced by a sincere love of justice and respect for the rights of other men, not by a "fighting edge." Unless such words are rebuked, this country may yet pay through a terrible war with some foreign power the penalty of its Philippine conquest, as we paid with the Civil War for the crime of slavery. Neutralization is a way out of these dangers.

The next step is to make the definite declaration that we propose to give the Philippines their independence so that the world may know our purpose. In the words so familiar to every American boy: "Set before them the glorious object of entire independence and it will breathe into them anew the breath of life."

This done, with Americans and Filipinos working in cordial harmony to make independence an accomplished fact, the rest is easy. "Where there is a will there is a way." Let them organize their government and take over the control of their affairs. They would doubtless, until the experiment had succeeded, welcome the presence at their capital of an American adviser who could help them in dealing with difficult questions, and who, understanding the situation, would protect them from misrepresentation in the United States. As our advice, our colleges, our friendship have helped to make Japan the powerful nation that it is, we may by like methods aid the Philippines.

We must not be alarmed by disorder if it comes. We have known our own rebellions and riots, small and great, and through them have made our way to power and freedom. Every independent nation has advanced by struggles and conflicts to established peace. At their worst the contests of Filipinos could not be more destructive than those which have marked and marred our occupation, nor would they be worse than the "very peaceful" conditions which the American orator at Manila proposed to establish by "one hundred thousand American troops." They make a solitude and call it "peace." "Order reigns in Warsaw." The language of tyranny is the same in all ages.

The way out is easy. The way on is beset with difficulties, dangers, demoralization. Is it so difficult to choose? Our past may yet be forgiven if we show the courage to abide by our own principles and leave an independent nation as a monument of our forbearance and wisdom, thereby setting an example to the world at a time when such examples are sorely needed. When physical power is worshipped as it is to-day and the strong nations are harrying the weak, we shall do well to remember the striking words of Lowell: "Moral supremacy is the only supremacy which leaves monuments and not ruins behind it."

New Books.

STIMMEN UND GESTALTEN. By Bertha von Suttner. Leipzig: B. Elischer, Nachfolger. Paper covers, 202 pages. Price, 4 marks. Cloth, 5½ marks.

To those who read German this new work from the pen of the distinguished peace leader, the Baroness von Suttner, will be most welcome. It is a collection of

strong, charming essays on a variety of topics and incidents, all bearing upon the great problems of international relation with which the peace movement deals. "The International Heart," in which she draws the lessons of the Courrières incident, "The Bankruptcy of Slaughter," in which she discusses the situation in Russia and its remedy, "Two Kinds of Morality," "The Red Cross," "The Development of the Peace Movement," are a few of the titles. The latter part of the book is devoted to personal reminiscences of Verestchagin, John de Bloch, M. von Egidy and Alfred Nobel, and of her visit to America and her Scandinavian trip. The book will be most helpful to those wishing to master the details of the history of the peace movement, to whose present commanding position the Baroness has contributed as much as any other single individual.

LES PRIX NOBEL IN 1905. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner. The fifth volume of the history of the distribution of the Nobel Prizes. Published by order of the Corporations having charge of the awarding of the prizes.

THE EXALTATION OF THE FLAG. By Robert B. Westcott, Manila, P. I.: John R. Edgar and Company.

This book of 160 pages, in boards, gives an account of the proceedings at the patriotic mass meeting held by the Americans of the Philippine Islands in the city of Manila on the evening of Friday, August 23, 1907.

POEMS AND TRANSLATIONS. By Frederic Rowland Marvin, Troy, N. Y.: Pafraets Book Company.

A beautifully printed volume of 164 pages containing all of the author's poetical compositions on a great variety of subjects, which he desires to have preserved, sent out with his hope that they "may be of service to his fellow men."

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Pamphlets Received.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. Report of the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention, Nashville, November, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CITY OF NEW YORK. Report of Public Lectures for the year 1906 and 1907.

PEACE SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Report for 1906 and 1907.

THE CRIME OF CRIMES OF THE CONVICT SYSTEM UNMASKED. By Clarissa Olds Keeler. Washington, D. C.: Pentacostal Era Company.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION. Annual Report for 1907.

A CHRISTMAS EXOTIC. By Bradley Gilman, Canton, Mass.

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